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ideas and sensations in our minds. This theory Mr. Case holds to be contradicted by physical science, which reveals to us certain objects, such as the waves of light, for instance, which are not and never can be objects of sense, but which are nevertheless known to exist. He takes up the works of the leading idealists, and makes an elaborate criticism of their views and of the arguments by which they sought to support them; and this part of his work contains much interesting and useful matter. He rightly regards Descartes as the real founder of idealism, because he assumed that the immediate objects of knowledge are ideas, although he endeavored to reach a knowledge of the external world by inference. This fundamental assumption of Descartes, which has been repeated by every idealist since, is justly treated by Mr. Case as a begging of the whole question; and the passages in which he criticises it are the best in the book. He does not confine his strictures to this one point, however, but deals also with Hume's theory of belief and association, Kant's doctrine of necessary truths, and other topics more or less nearly related to the idealistic view. Some of his remarks, especially on the subjects of induction and necessary truth, seem to us quite as doubtful as those he criticises; but the whole of this portion of his work is well worthy of attention.

Mr. Case has not confined himself, however, to criticism, but has presented a theory of his own in place of the one he criticises; and with regard to this we are obliged to dissent from him. Rejecting idealism as he does, he equally rejects the natural realism of the Scottish school, and maintains that the object of sense-perception is neither an idea nor a body outside of us, but an affection of our nervous system. "The sensible object," he says, "is the nervous system itself sensibly affected. The hot felt is the tactile nerves heated, the white seen is the optic nerves so colored" (p. 24). And again: "I perceive my nervous system, not so far as it is nervous structure moving, but so far as it is sensibly affected in different parts, the optic nerve so far as it is visibly white, the gustatory nerve so far as it is sweet to taste, and so on" (p. 151). Now, we think most people will deny this assertion outright. This reviewer, certainly, is not conscious of perceiving his own nerves sensibly affected, and it was only by studying anatomy that he learned that he had nerves. Besides, what does Mr. Case mean by calling the nervous system, as he repeatedly does, an "internal" object? "Internal," with reference to this question, means "in the mind;" and "external," "out of the mind;" and therefore my own nervous system is just as truly an external object as is the farthest star that I can see. For these reasons we cannot think that Mr. Case has solved the problem of perception.

The Development of the Intellect. By W. PREYER. Tr. by H. W. Brown. New York, Appleton. 12°.

SOME weeks ago we referred, on its appearance, to the first portion of Mr. Brown's translation of Preyer's great work, "Die Seele des Kindes," and expressed our gratification that it satisfactorily presented to the English reader the results of the Jena physiologist's researches in the field of child-psychology.

The second part, which is before us, is equally well done, and it fully sustains the reputation of the International Education Series, of which it forms Volume IX. A conspectus of Professor Preyer's results, prepared by the translator, greatly increases the value of the book to the average teacher and to the ordinary reader.

The author sees in the power of language and its development the safest and best guide to the tracing of intellectual development, and he traces the growth of this power with great caution and fulness of knowledge. We cannot in this brief space attempt to condense the argument of the book: we must be satisfied to repeat substantially what we said of "The Senses and the Will:" it is a safe companion for any teacher in her study of the unfolding of a child's mental power, and a stimulus to further research and investigation.

Political History since 1815. By CHARLES H. LEVERMORE and DAVIS R. DEWEY. Boston, W. J. Schofield. 8°. \$1.25.

THIS book is an abstract of lectures delivered in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology: hence it is hardly adapted for reading, but it will serve admirably as a guide to historical students, and also to refresh the memory of those who have studied. It

covers the political history of the whole world since the fall of Napoleon, with the exception of the United States, the history of our own country evidently being a separate study in the institute. The selection and arrangement of topics in the book seem excellent; and we are particularly pleased with the small attention given to military affairs, which in some books called histories overshadow every thing else. The opening lecture treats of the various races, governments, and religions of the world; and the remainder of the work presents the recent history of the various nations separately, beginning with England and her empire, and ending with the African continent. The dates of important events are given, and some statistical matter is introduced. A bibliography of the subject is given, and special authorities are cited on all important points. The book is well and carefully printed, and must, we should think, be very useful to students of the field it covers.

Shall We Teach Geology? By ALEXANDER WINCHELL. Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co. 12°. \$1.

IN this work Professor Winchell sets forth the claims of his favorite science to a more prominent place than it now holds in general education. He first inquires what education is, and comes to the conclusion that it includes both the training of the faculties and the acquisition of useful knowledge. He has an excellent chapter on the faculties themselves; and, while admitting that some of them are better developed by literature or mathematics, he insists that no study will develop them as a whole better than geology. Like most physical scientists, he is severe on the study of languages, especially of Greek and Latin; and, so far as the mere languages themselves are concerned, we incline to agree with him. But language is the medium of literature; and Professor Winchell seems to show an inadequate appreciation of literature, and of the moral and intellectual culture that it gives. But the principal defect of his work is its ignoring of the mental and social sciences. He seems hardly aware of their existence; for he mentions none of them but history, and mentions history only to slight it, declaring that it trains no faculty but verbal memory. His disparagement of history is peculiarly unfortunate, for history is to the evolution of man what geology is to the evolution of the earth and its flora and fauna; and it is surely as important for us to know how man has come to be what he is as to know how the earth's crust has come to be what it is. To this reviewer it seems that the most important study at the present day is that of man, his nature, his duties, and his history; and if this is so, it is hardly possible to give geology so much attention as Professor Winchell desires: for he is not satisfied with a year's study or so, but would have the subject taken up in the primary schools, and pursued every year as long as the student attends school. When we consider that geology is only one science out of fifteen or twenty, and when we further consider the importance of literature and the need of learning foreign languages early in life, it is evident that we cannot give so much time to geology alone. Nevertheless, we are glad to see the claims of the science so well presented, and we hope Professor Winchell's book will be read by educators everywhere.

A Historical Geography of the British Colonies. By C. P. LUCAS. Vol. I. Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 12°. \$1.25.

WE noticed some time ago the little volume introductory to this work, and we are now glad to receive the first volume of the work itself. It contains a little less than two hundred pages, and treats of the European dependencies of Great Britain, and the minor dependencies in Asia and the Indian Ocean. In preparing the work, Mr. Lucas has had the assistance of various persons connected with the governments of the colonies in question, and the portions relating to Malta and Cyprus have been mainly written by one of his associates in the Colonial Office. The work has been prepared with care, and contains a large amount of information in comparatively small space. Each dependency is treated separately, while at the same time their relations to each other and to the home government, and their importance to the empire, are duly pointed out. The history of each is briefly recorded, and sometimes, as in the case of Malta and Cyprus, it makes interesting reading. Then the main geographical features are described, and an account is given

of the people and the mode of government. Most of the colonies, or dependencies, dealt with in this volume are valuable chiefly as naval and commercial stations, this being particularly the case with Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Singapore, and Hong Kong; but others, such as Cyprus, Ceylon, and Mauritius, have inherent resources of their own. The work shows the immense variety of races, religions, and material interests with which the British Colonial Office has to deal; and this notwithstanding none of the larger dependencies are touched upon. Germans in Heligoland; Spaniards, Italians, Greeks, and Turks in the Mediterranean; Arabs, Negroes, Indians, Malays, and Chinese in the Eastern seas,—all pass in review before us; while the three great religions of the world,—Christianity, Mohammedanism, and Buddhism,—besides minor faiths, are represented. If the work is completed on the plan of this volume, it will be useful not only to geographers, historians, and statesmen, but to all intelligent persons who wish to be informed about the world's affairs.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Cincinnati, O., announce the fifth edition of "Benner's Prophecies," with forecasts for 1889, 1890, 1891. These prophecies are of future ups and downs in prices, and what years to make money on pig-iron, hogs, corn, and provisions, by Samuel Benner, an Ohio farmer.

— The following are from the contents of the *Popular Science Monthly* for March: "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science," by Andrew D. White, LL.D.; "The Chemistry of To-Day," by Professor Ira Remsen; "Glass-Making," by Professor C. Hanford Henderson; "South Slavic Moon-Myths," by Dr. Friedrich S. Krauss; "Competition and the Trusts," by George Iles; "Law as a Disturber of Social Order," by Benjamin Reece; "Among the Fiji Islands," by Coutts Trotter; "The Foundation-Stones of the Earth," by Professor T. G. Bonney; "Natural Science in Elementary Schools," by J. M. Arms; "The Aryans in Science and History," by Horatio Hale; "The Americanists in Congress;" "Sketch of Pierre Belon" (with portrait); also the regular correspondence and editorial departments, literary notices, popular miscellany, and notes.

— The *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. IV. No. 4 (Boston, Ginn & Co.) contains "Inedited Terra-cottas from Myrina, in the Museum at Constantinople" (with 2 Dujardin heliotype plates), by Salomon Reinach; "Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria," by Carl D. Buck, and "A New Sikyonian Inscription," by Mortimer L. Earle, both members of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; "Early Bronzes discovered on Mount Ida in Krete" (with 5 plates and 4 figures), by A. L. Frothingham, jun., professor of archaeology at Princeton; "Remains of an Ancient Greek Building discovered in Malta" (with ground-plan), by A. A. Caruana, director of education in Malta; notes on the excavation of a Christian palace at Rome, and the existence of America known early in the Christian era; reviews and notices of books on archaeology—general, Oriental, classical, Christian, and prehistoric—and on the Renaissance; archaeological news from Asia Minor, Austria-Hungary, Central America, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hindustan, Italy, Krete, Kypros, Palestine, Phoenicia, Russia, Sicily, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, and Wales; and summaries of archaeological periodicals.

— William H. Burnham, Ph.D., late fellow of Johns Hopkins University, will give in the March *Scribner* some valuable practical suggestions to busy men for economy in brain-work.

— The *Contemporary Review* for March (New York, Leonard Scott Publishing Company) will contain an important paper on the Panama Canal by the eminent traveller, Mr. Edward Whymper, illustrated by a large chart of the scene of operations, etc. An interesting and full *résumé* of the financial condition of the Canal Company appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, 1888, which is particularly valuable, in view of the recent collapse of the enterprise.

— Probably the most interesting paper in the *Scottish Review* (New York, Leonard Scott Company) for the present quarter is a translation of Ivan Turgenieff's weird story of the "White Lady."

The spirit which forms the central figure in this extraordinary play of the imagination belongs to a class which appears more frequently in the popular beliefs of Russia than in those of other countries. It is, however, not unknown in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "Glenfinlas," for example, is based upon a legend of a young man killed by a being of this sort,—a catastrophe which Turgenieff has obviated or postponed by the use of a peculiar expedient.

— No less than eight editions have been called for of the *Contemporary Review* for February, containing the remarkable article on the Bismarck dynasty. This article is said to be circulating freely in Germany.

— "England and Germany in East Africa" forms the subject of the opening paper in the *Fortnightly* this month. Professor Downden writes on "Hopes and Fears for Literature;" Mr. Swinburne continues his notice of Victor Hugo's poetry; Professor Tyndall furnishes another instalment of his articles on "English Lighthouse Management;" Dr. Ingram writes on "Two Centuries of Irish History;" and Mrs. Lynn Linton begins her series on "Characteristics of English Women." Among the other articles, the unsigned one on the "Trade of Author" will probably attract most attention.

— The February number of the *Modern Science Essayist* contains "Solar and Planetary Evolution," an essay by Garrett P. Serviss, together with criticisms on the essay by R. G. Eccles, M.D., Professor Van der Weyde, and L. G. James, M.D.

— The "Truth Seeker Annual" for 1889 contains a fine picture of the statue of Giordano Bruno, soon to be erected in Rome, and two illustrations showing the Lick Observatory and its great telescope.

— During the session of the Electric Light Convention at Chicago last week, the *Western Electrician* issued a daily edition, containing full reports of the proceedings.

— Col. T. W. Higginson's poems, which Longmans, Green, & Co. are about to publish in New York and London, are dedicated to J. R. Lowell, "schoolmate and fellow-townsman." The volume is called "The Afternoon Landscape," for the morning of the poet's life is now past. The poems include the sonnet to "Duty" and the lighter stanzas on "A Jar of Rose-Leaves." Among the translations are Sappho's "Ode to Aphrodite," and a dozen sonnets from Petrarch and Camoens.

— "Micah Clarke: his Statement" is the title of an autobiographic tale of Monmouth's rebellion, which is soon to be published by Longmans, Green, & Co. It is rather a narrative of personal adventure than a romance, yet the author's art recalls both "Lorna Doone" and "Kidnapped." This is a tale of adventure, full of strong incident and vigorous character-drawing, with not a little incidental humor. Saxon is a younger brother of Dugald Dalgetty, and quite as delightful in his professional pride.

— The *Political Science Quarterly* for March opens with a striking article by H. L. Osgood, upon "Scientific Anarchism," reviewing the theories of Proudhon, and showing the aims of American anarchists. Professor Gustav Cohn of Göttingen, taking the progressive income taxes of Switzerland as his text, indicates the merits and the dangers of this democratic scheme of taxation. Mr. Arnold Forster (son of the late Irish secretary) presents forcibly the Unionist view of the Irish question. A conservative Frenchman, M. Gauvain, explains the causes of the present crisis in France, and the significance of "Boulangism." Mr. Bernheim sketches the history of the ballot in New York, and argues for the Australian System. Professor Woodrow Wilson analyzes and criticises Bryce's "American Commonwealth." The June number will contain an article by Professor Sloane of Princeton, editor of the *New Princeton Review*, and will continue and bring down to the 1st of May the "Record of Events" heretofore published in the *New Princeton Review*.

— W. J. Schofield, 105 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., has published "Political History since 1815 (excluding the United States)." This syllabus of lectures upon modern political history, prepared originally for use in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by C. H. Levermore, assistant professor of history, and D. R. Dewey,